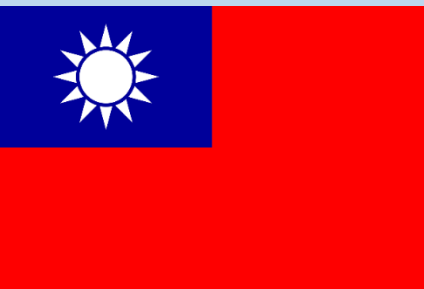


# **U.S. Landpower in East Asia: Building Allied Institutional Capability**

Eric Setzekorn

Historian, U.S. Army Center of Military History



# Outline

- Post 9/11 U.S. Army Policy
- South Korea and Taiwan Initiatives
  - Force Modernization/Manpower Drawdown
  - Missile Systems
- Issue
  - Reserve System/Social Support
- Overall Assessment of 2001-2015 is Positive
  - Use of U.S. Army “Templates” has been successful.
- Future Outlook is Negative
  - No Clear U.S. Ability to Assist



# Taiwan: Force Modernization

- Reduced Army Strength
  - 1990: 430,000
  - 2015: 230,000
  - 2020: 175,000
- New Structure
  - BCT
- New Equipment
  - CM-32 Yunpao (雲豹)
  - Thunderbolt 2000 (雷霆 2000)
  - AH-64 (31)
  - UH-60 (60)





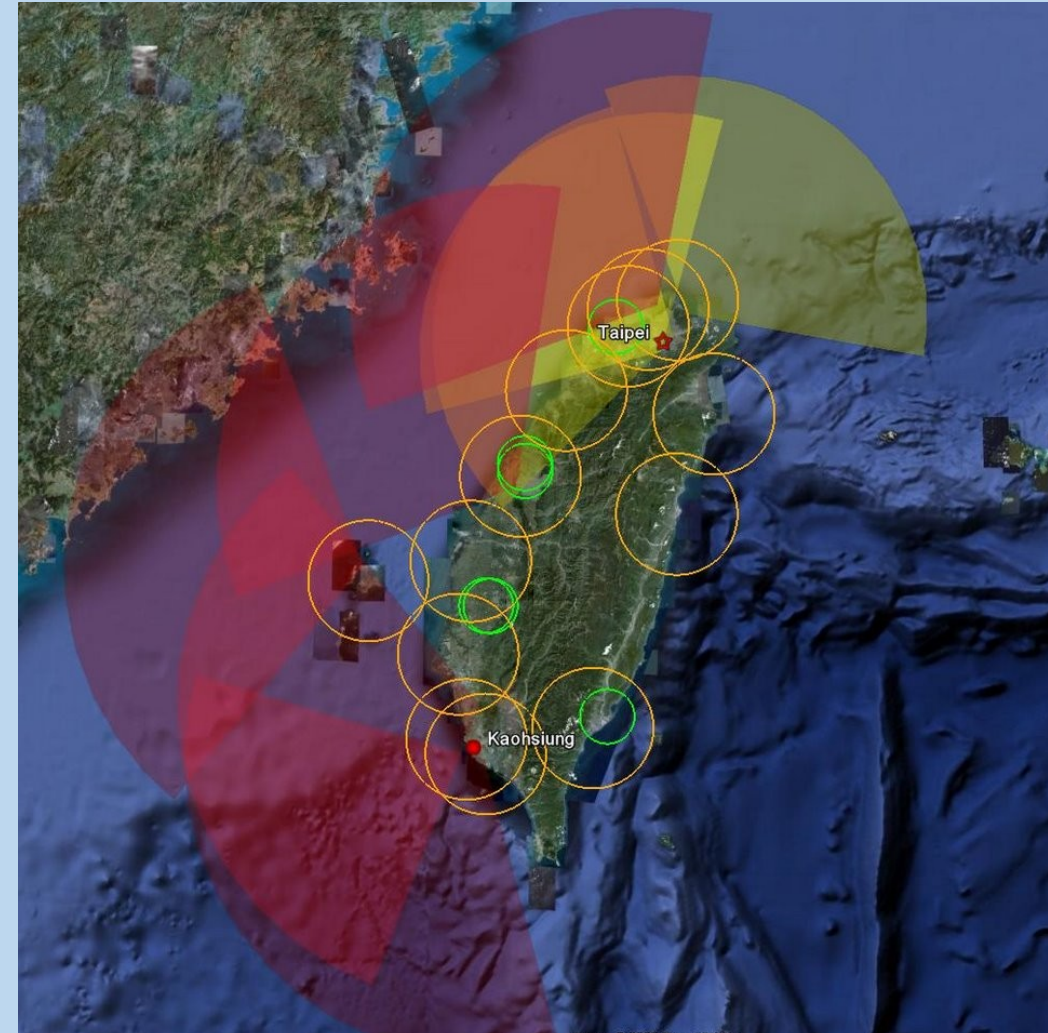
# South Korea: Force Modernization

- Reduced Army Strength
  - 1998: 620,000
  - 2015: 495,000
  - 2022: 375,000 Planned
- New Structures
  - Increase in Brigade Formations
- New Equipment
  - KUH-1 Surion (~250)
  - AH-64E (36)
  - K-2 Black Panther MBT
  - K-9 Thunder SPG



# U.S. Army Missile Capabilities

- “Survivability, Sustainability and Persistence,” CSBA
  - Layers of Defense
  - Storage and Resupply
  - Multiple Hardened Launch Sites
  - Mobile or Dispersed Assets
- Joint Fires
  - Sensors
  - ATACMS



# Acquisition of U.S. Army Systems

- SK/Taiwan Late to Missile Defense (Post-2006)
  - Budgets/Politics/U.S. Restrictions
- Taiwan 2008-2011
  - 6 Billion USD: 450 Pac-3 Missiles
  - 2.5 Billion USD: EWR
  - ATACMS (pending-?)
- South Korea
  - 1.5 Billion USD: 140 PAC-3
  - 750 Million USD: 200 ATACMS (Now locally produced)
  - 20 Billion USD: Planned 2014-2018: Some Indigenous/Some U.S.



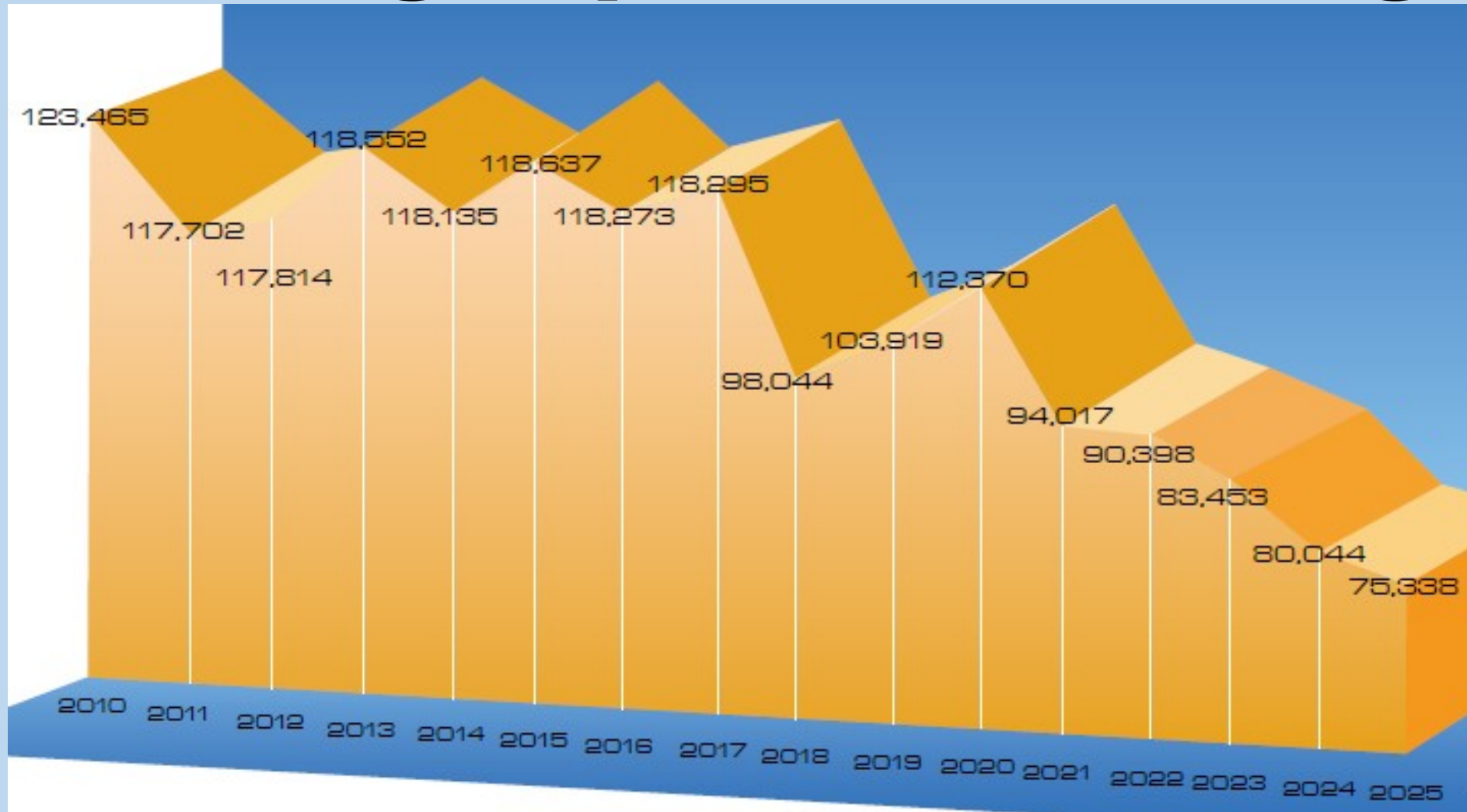


# Reserve Forces

- Increasing Important
  - Demographics Limit Active Component
  - Civil Defense/Disaster Relief
- Inactive Reserve System
  - No Associated Equipment or Staff
- Taiwan
  - 2.6 million reserves (140,000 train per year)
  - 2.5-5.5 day training cycle
- South Korea
  - 2.9 million (Bi-annual training, Total of Four Sessions)
  - 2.5 days of training



# Demographic Challenge

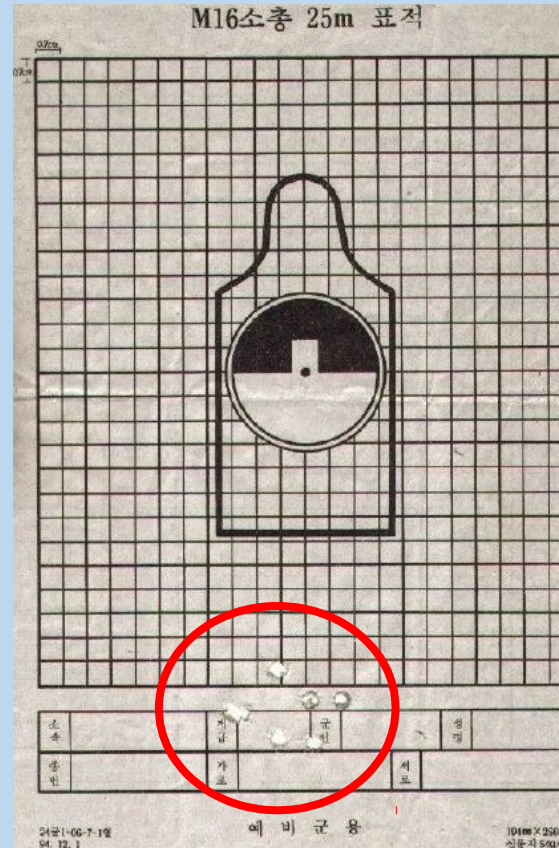


Source: Taiwan, Ministry of National Defense Report, 2011



# Reserve Force Training

- Training Schedule
  - Friday 1700 Report
  - Saturday: Opening Ceremony, Rifle Marksmanship (6-10 rounds), Hike (2-3 miles)
  - Sunday: Classroom Training, Clean-Up, Closing Ceremony
  - 1300 Dismissal





# Taiwan: Social Issues

- Low Public Trust
  - Perception of High Injury and Suicide rate Among Conscripts
- Hung Case
  - Massive Demonstrations
  - Two Defense Ministers Resign
- End of UCMJ
- Failed Volunteer System
  - Continued Conscription



# South Korea: Social Issues

- Low Public Trust
  - Concern Over Abuse and Suicide of Conscripts
- Shootings by Soldiers
- Yoon Case-May 2014
  - 16 Officers Disciplined
  - SGT Receives 45 year sentence
  - CSA Kwan Oh-Sung Resigns
- South Korean Volunteer System Still Tentative





# Conclusion

- U.S. Army Strategic Landpower Has Been Boosted Since 9/11 by Action of South Korea and Taiwan
  - Adoption of U.S. Organizational Structures
  - Purchase of U.S. Equipment
  - Result: Smaller, More Capable Forces
- Future Issues are More Difficult
  - No U.S. “Template” to Solve Social/Demographics Issues

